V. SITE SUMMARIES FOR SELECTED FACILITIES NOT ON THE NPL (BY STATE)

This section of the annual report to Congress provides descriptions of selected U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facilities not on the National Priorities List (NPL). The level of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) funding allocated to these sites drives their selection for presentation in this section. This section is not required by CERCLA 120(e)(5); it is provided for public information. The information provided includes background summary information, environmental conditions, and funding information. Ross Complex in Washington was deleted from the NPL on September 23, 1996. Since it was deleted from the NPL at the end of fiscal year (FY) 96, the site summary presented in this section contains the same information as those sites listed on the NPL for FY 96. Figure I-1 presents the geographic location of the sites subject to Section 120 of CERCLA, including the sites highlighted in this section.

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LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

Berkeley, Alameda County, California

Office: Oakland Operations Office

Size: 130 acres (0.2 square mile)

Mission: The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) was moved in 1940 to its present location from elsewhere on the University of California at Berkeley campus. LBNL is engaged primarily in basic energy research such as high-energy physics, nuclear physics, heavy-ion fusion, magnetic fusion energy, biology, and medicine.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Onsite releases of heavy metals and other pollutants to the sanitary sewer system and soil and groundwater contamination by chlorinated hydrocarbons, solvents, tritium, and motor fuels.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $3,261,000

Remediation of environmental conditions at LBNL is being addressed under authority of a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit, which includes corrective action requirements. The site has been classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as No Further Remedial Action Planned.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at LBNL total $3.2 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $4.0 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

LBNL corrective actions are being conducted in compliance with the site's RCRA Part B Permit. As part of this process, a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) was conducted by the State of California and LBNL. Because of the Part B Permit and the RFA requirement, the State of California requested LBNL to submit a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Work Plan in accordance with the RCRA corrective action process. The RCRA investigation process follows a phased approach starting with the RFA, followed by an RFI and corrective measures study. LBNL completed its RFA in July 1992. RFI activity commenced in FY 92, and the RFI work plan was submitted to the State of California in November 1992. The first two RFI progress reports were sent to regulators in November 1994 and November 1995, respectively, with a final RFI report scheduled for delivery to regulators in February 1997. Site characterization is scheduled for completion in FY 98.

The Old Town Plume Corrective Measures Work Plan was submitted to the regulators in FY 96. Completed construction of four Interim Corrective Measure Groundwater Treatment Systems.

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SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES/CALIFORNIA

Livermore, Alameda County, California

Office: Albuquerque Operations Office

Size: 413 acres (0.6 square mile)

Mission: Established in 1956 to provide support services to the neighboring Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories/California's initial mission was to provide ordnance engineering services to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Current programs being carried out at Sandia National Laboratories/California include nuclear weapons systems development and combustion, solar, and fusion research. The site was developed initially by the U.S. Navy in 1942 and later relinquished for DOE activities in 1956.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Soil and groundwater contamination from a diesel fuel leak and from historical land disposal practices.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $2,391,000

Remediation of environmental conditions at Sandia National Laboratories/California is being addressed under authority of a State of California Cleanup Order.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at Sandia National Laboratories/California total $2.5 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $3.0 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

On October 15, 1987, a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) was submitted to EPA in response to CERCLA Section 120 requirements. To date, EPA has not completed a Hazard Ranking System evaluation for this site.

In December 1989, the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issued a Site Cleanup Order (No. 89-184) to DOE and the Sandia Corporation. This order modified Order 88-142 requiring the consolidation of all site work to be accomplished by the Sandia Corporation and DOE, and set forth provisions and specifications for development and implementation of soil cleanup alternatives for identified areas of soil and groundwater pollution. Four areas of potential soil and groundwater pollution were identified in the Cleanup Order: Trudell Auto Repair Shop, Fuel Oil Spill, Navy Landfill, and Miscellaneous Sites. Remedial Investigations (RIs) at all four sites were completed in 1991.

Remedial activities associated with the Trudell Auto Repair Shop were completed in September 1990, and

the site was closed in December 1990. (DOE procured the land on which the repair shop was located to serve as a buffer zone for the protection of site operations.)

Regarding the cleanup of the Fuel Oil Spill site, authorization to proceed as recommended with an in-situ bioremediation pilot study was provided in December 1990. The remedial action plan for the Fuel Oil Spill was submitted to the State of California for review in March 1992. In October 1993, the state approved the use of the bioremediation pilot study for cleanup. An interim remedial measure is being implemented to protect groundwater while the bioremediation pilot study is being constructed and implemented. Construction of the pilot project was completed in FY 95. The third injection phase of the bioremediation phase began in the summer of 1996.

The Navy Landfill Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test report was submitted for review on June 29, 1990, as scheduled, recommending the "No Action Alternative." Groundwater monitoring continued through 1994 to address RWQCB concerns. The RWQCB gave permission in November 1994 to prepare a closure plan for the Navy landfill. Acceptable closure should consist of slope stabilization to be compatible with explosive magazines at the base of the landfill.

The Miscellaneous Sites investigation found contaminants present in concentrations far below regulatory guidelines. The report was submitted to the State of California recommending "no further action." The RWQCB agreed to closure of the assessment phase in 1994; no remedial activities were necessary.

SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY

Simi Hills, Ventura County, California

Office: Oakland Operations Office

Size: 2,700 acres (4.2 square miles). The DOE Portion (Energy Technology Engineering Center [ETEC]) is 90 acres (0.1 square mile).

Mission: The Energy Technology Engineering Center is a surplus facility undergoing environmental restoration.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Chemical and radionuclide contamination of onsite and offsite groundwater and onsite soil from past nuclear research operations.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $1,227,000

The environmental restoration activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory are being conducted under RCRA, California RWQCB, and California EPA authority. Several studies have been completed at the site including CERCLA investigations by DOE, and a RCRA Corrective Action Order by U.S. EPA Region IX and California EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The RCRA Facility Assessment of the Energy Technology Engineering Center was completed indicating that limited characterization work is still required. Six Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) were identified.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at Santa Susana Field Laboratory total $1.4 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $16.3 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

To date, no further action determinations have been given to the AOCs and four SWMUs require additional work. FY 96 activities included a risk assessment study of the former Sodium Disposal Facility to determine the need for additional soil excavation prior to final closure. The regulators continue to delay approval of project documents which has caused nearly 2 years schedule slippage. Under the RCRA Corrective Action Order, the Current Conditions Report has been completed and the RCRA Facilities Investigation Workplan was submitted in March 1995 and is expected to be approved in October 1996. Characterization of groundwater to determine cleanup technology continues and interim groundwater treatment of a contaminated well located near the Radioactive Materials Handling Facility also continues.

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PINELLAS PLANT
Largo, Pinellas County, Florida

Office: Albuquerque Operations Office

Size: 100 acres (0.2 square mile)

Mission: The Pinellas Plant has been part of the DOE's nuclear weapons complex since it opened in 1957. The plant's former mission was component fabrication. The product lines included neutron generators, lightning-arrestor connectors, capacitors, magnetics, optoelectronic devices, and other components fabrication operations.

In September 1994, the plant stopped producing weapons-related components and has transitioned from a defense mission to an environmental management mission. The DOE has completed a significant effort to transfer production capability to the two principal receiving sites.

In March 1995, the Pinellas Plant was sold to the Pinellas County Industry Council. The DOE leased back a portion of the facility to complete the current mission, to achieve a safe transition of the facility from defense production, and to prepare the site for alternative uses as a community resource for economic development.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Onsite groundwater contamination from the storage and disposal of drummed wastes and construction debris containing solvents

(continued)

Remediation of environmental conditions at the Pinellas Plant is being addressed under authority of a Federal RCRA permit that includes corrective action requirements and cleanup under state Superfund statutes.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at the Pinellas Plant total $59.0 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $1.1 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

DOE submitted PA/SI information on the Pinellas Plant to EPA Region IV on October 15, 1987. Remedial activities at the Pinellas Plant are being conducted under a RCRA permit issued February 9, 1990.

Groundwater contamination from VOCs, due to past plant activities, is the main environmental concern at the Pinellas Plant.

In August 1988, the EPA completed a RFA of the Pinellas Plant. In February 1990, the EPA issued the Pinellas Plant RCRA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit. This permit identified 15 solid waste management units that may have environmental contamination as a result of past plant activities. Subsequently, three additional SWMUs were identified. Environmental investigations later revealed that 11 of these units do not pose a threat to public health or the environment. A 12th site (Former Pistol Range), originally identified as requiring a corrective measures study, was addressed by an interim measure shortly after the original

Overview of Environmental Conditions (continued): and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Contamination on the 4.5 Acre Site adjacent to (formerly part of) the Pinellas Plant is of concern because of offsite groundwater contamination.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $5,620,000

investigation. No further action is required at this 12th site. EPA Region IV is currently in the process of modifying the Pinellas Plant RCRA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit to designate these sites as requiring no further action.

During site characterization and routine soil, water, and groundwater monitoring, plant personnel identified three additional areas: the Production Components Scrap Area, the West Fenceline Area, and the Wastewater Neutralization/Building 200 Area. No hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents were released to the environment at the Production Components Scrap Area, and EPA directed that no further action was required at this site. The other two sites have groundwater contamination exceeding Federal and state maximum contaminant levels and primary drinking water standards. Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs) are currently being performed at the West Fenceline Area until full cleanup, expected to be completed in FY 97. The RFI for the Wastewater Neutralization Building 200 Area was completed in FY 96 with completion of the Corrective Measures Study scheduled for FY 97.

Additionally, the plant is cleaning up the 4.5 Acre Site, which was sold by DOE to a private party in 1972. A U.S. Geologic Survey in 1985 identified contamination at this site. The Pinellas Plant completed a voluntary assessment and source removal in 1985. The plant is now conducting a voluntary groundwater cleanup at the site following the criteria for state-led CERCLA type actions.

Of the four onsite and one offsite areas identified as requiring further action, IRAs are currently being performed at three sites (Northeast Site, 4.5 Acre Site, and the West Fenceline Area). The IRA at the 4.5 Acre Site consists of groundwater recovery and air stripping the contaminants. The West Fenceline Area has an air sparging/vacuum groundwater extraction system in operation. The Northeast Site is undergoing a groundwater recovery and air stripping of contaminants (currently utilizing the same treatment system as the 4.5 Acre Site), and a buried drum and debris removal action was completed in September 1995. The Pinellas Plant plans to construct an additional air stripping system in fiscal year 1997, which will treat water recovered from both the Northeast Site and Building 100 Area. This additional system, along with any approved innovative technologies, will serve as a final corrective measure for these two sites.

In 1995, DOE received concurrence from EPA Region IV for transfer of the facility as required by CERCLA Section 120(h). DOE will retain responsibility for ongoing environmental remediation activities, including the plant's Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit as well as the state-led 4.5 Acre Site cleanup.

Radiological environmental contamination is not a Contaminant of Concern at the Pinellas Plant. Decommissioning will not be required at the Pinellas Plant due to proposed future commercial industrial reuse of the building and the fact that only residual contamination will be addressed by the Nuclear Material Facility Stabilization process.

The Pinellas Plant was previously identified as a Potentially Responsible Party at the Peak Oil Superfund Site in Tampa, Florida. A de minimis settlement was executed in September 1995, releasing DOE from any further liability at this Superfund Site. Pinellas Plant involvement in the Zellwood/Drum Services Site (Superfund Site in Zellwood, Florida) is currently under investigation. A response to a CERCLA Section 104(e) information request regarding involvement at this site was completed in June 1992.

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ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY-EAST

Chicago, DuPage County, Illinois

Office: Chicago Operations Office

Size: 1,700 acres (2.7 square miles)

Mission: Argonne National Laboratory-East (ANL-East) conducts a broad range of energy-related research projects and various nuclear and non-nuclear energy and environmental research and development activities.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Major concerns are closed landfills which were used to dispose of solid and liquid hazardous waste. Several buildings and research reactors are contaminated with low levels of radiation and are undergoing or are scheduled for decommissioning.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $9,835,000

ANL-East is a RCRA-regulated storage and treatment facility. Environmental restoration activities are being conducted under RCRA Corrective Action guidelines, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as well as Illinois state regulations and permits. A draft RCRA Part B permit for the site is expected to be issued by the State of Illinois in October 1996.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at ANL-East total $4.1 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $4.5 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

Environmental restoration activities at ANL-East include both remedial action of contaminated areas and decommissioning of contaminated buildings, including 520 release sites and facilities. Of these, 419 have been remedied or determined to require no further action by the end of FY 96.

Remedial action activities involve characterization and remediation of waste disposal and storage sites, including the Solid Waste Landfill and the Mixed Waste Landfills, various underground storage tanks and solid waste management units. All of the landfills are undergoing an RFI that is expected to be completed in 1997. Field work for this RFI began in 1995. Interim actions underway at the Mixed Waste Landfills will prevent or reduce the spread of contaminated groundwater from this area of greatest concern at the site.

Decommissioning activities at ANL-East include a variety of inactive reactor, accelerator, and hot cell facilities. Of these, ANL-East completed the transfer of the Experimental Boiling Water Reactor to the

Waste Management Program for use as a waste storage facility in 1995 and the transfer of Building 200 Hot Cells and Building 212 Gloveboxes to the Landlord in 1996.

ANL-East conducted an Open House in September 1996 to encourage the public to become more familiar with the work performed at ANL-East. ANL-East also established a Community Leaders Roundtable in 1996 that meets monthly to discuss environmental restoration and waste management activities at the site.

KANSAS CITY PLANT

Kansas City, Clay County, Missouri

Office: Albuquerque Operations Office

Size: 136 acres (0.2 square mile)

Mission: The Kansas City Plant produces and procures electrical, electronic, electromechanical, mechanical, plastic, and nonfissionable metal components for nuclear weapons. Operations began in 1949; however, prior to its current use, the facility was used as an airplane engine production plant for the Department of Defense.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Onsite groundwater and soil contamination and air releases from the historical use of solvents and spillage of transformer oils contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $6,014,000

Remediation of environmental conditions at the Kansas City Plant is being addressed under a RCRA Section 3008(h) Administrative Order.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at Kansas City Plant total $3.5 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $5.8 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

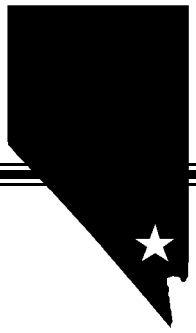
In FY 96, EPA has approved the corrective measures studies for Outfall 001/Northeast Area and conditionally approved the last five corrective measures studies for Miscellaneous Contaminated Sites, Department 26, Department 27 Inside, TCE Still Area, and the Maintenance Vehicle Repair Shop Sump.

In FY 96 remedial actions have been completed for all release sites from the Plating Building Area, Department 26, Department 27 Inside, and the Miscellaneous PCB sites. Removal actions have been partially completed at the TCE Still Area and the Maintenance Vehicle Repair Shop Sump. Groundwater interim measures treatment continued in FY 96.

Assessment of 12 OUs out of 13 have been completed, including one in FY 96. Thirty-four solid waste management units out of 42 have been granted No Further Action Status, including 13 in FY 96.

Kansas City Plant continued its community relations program by publishing quarterly issues of *Focus on the Environment* and by welcoming public questions, concerns and comments. Two videotapes entitled *Working Clean* and *Cleaning Up the Abandoned Indian Creek Outfall* have been made available for

community groups and schools. In addition, public library access to all deliverables made to EPA was maintained.



NEVADA TEST SITE

Nye County, Nevada

Office: Nevada Operations Office

Size: 864,000 acres (1,350 square miles)

Mission: The Nevada Test Site, created in the early 1950s, is used as a detonation and testing range for both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Contamination of onsite groundwater and soil resulting from both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons testing activities.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $45,900,000

The environmental restoration activities at the Nevada Test Site are being conducted under a Federal Facilities Agreement and Consent Order with the State of Nevada signed on May 5, 1996. A Sitewide Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared for activities within the State of Nevada. A Record of Decision (ROD) is expected to be completed in December 1996.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration for Nevada Test Site total $52.9 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $49.5 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

DOE submitted a PA and draft Hazard Ranking System scores for the Nevada Test Site and eight offsite locations to EPA Region IX on April 15, 1988. DOE has since rescored the Nevada Test Site, using the revised Hazard Ranking System. The Hazard Ranking System package was resubmitted to EPA Region IX in December 1991. The Nevada Test Site is being evaluated for potential listing on the NPL by EPA. Although EPA Region IX recommended that the site be listed, EPA has made no final decision.

Remediation activity undertaken thus far has centered on continued research into the development of a process to remediate large areas of soils contaminated with plutonium from past activities. Five bench-scale technologies have been tested. A preliminary risk assessment and a draft cost benefit analysis for these contaminated soil sites were completed. Technology development of radiation detection systems for plutonium also continued. In addition, an effort to identify, verify, and document all potential release sites, known as the Environmental Restoration Sites Inventory,

was initiated. Progress on the Underground Test Area Corrective Action Unit also continued.

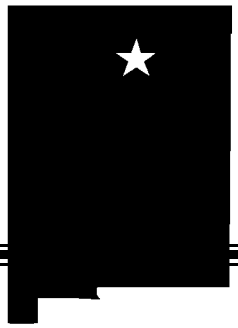
The Nevada Test Site continues remediation of inactive underground storage tanks.

There were several RCRA closure activities initiated during FY 95. Decommissioning of the Junior Hot Cell and Streamlined Approach for Environmental Restoration (SAFER) closure of the Bomblet Disposal Pit at the Tonopah Test Range were completed. The Interim Actions completed during FY 95 included removal of 12 underground storage tanks and 10 abandoned septic tanks. Four assessments were also completed in FY 95.

Work performed during 1995 for the Groundwater Characterization Project, renamed the Underground Test Area Corrective Action Unit, includes drilling of several new and reconfigured wells, development of a subproject work plan, and data analysis and modeling studies. The Underground Test Area Corrective Action Unit regional groundwater model was completed in FY 96, and the risk assessment is scheduled for completion early in FY 97.

Other FY 96 accomplishments include removal of nine underground storage tanks, completion of six assessments, cleanup of the Double Tracks site on Tonapah Test Range by removal of the plutonium-contaminated soil, installation of 14 groundwater monitoring wells required to complete site characterization activities at the Salmon Site in Mississippi, completion of three interim actions including the SAFER, and completion of five additional remedial actions.

All RI field work is expected to be completed in January 1997. The Record of Decision is expected in 1999, with completion of the site expected in the year 2000.



LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

Los Alamos, Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Office: Albuquerque Operations Office

Size: 27,520 acres (43 square miles)

Mission: The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) was originally established in 1943 by the U.S. Army's Manhattan Engineer District for the purpose of developing the first atomic bombs. The primary mission is nuclear weapons research and development. In addition, many programs are conducted at LANL in the nuclear, environmental, and energy sciences; fusion, laser isotope separation, and basic research in the area of physics; chemistry; radiology; and medicine.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Onsite soil contamination with various chemical and radiological contaminants resulting from historic waste management and disposal practices. Decommissioning of surplus contaminated structures.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $53,598,000

Remediation of environmental conditions at LANL is being addressed under authority of a RCRA permit, which includes corrective action requirements.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at LANL total $43.0 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $62.0 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

During FY 96, LANL completed 58 remediations and decommissioned 22 facilities bringing the cumulative total of "No Further Actions" to 1,208 out of 2,107 potential release sites.

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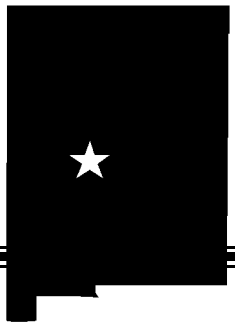

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES/NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Office: Albuquerque Operations Office

Size: 15,600 acres (approximately 24.4 square miles)

Mission: Created by the Sandia Corporation in 1949, the primary function of the Sandia National Laboratories/New Mexico is the research and development of weapons which use nuclear explosives. This includes the design of the arming, fusing, and firing systems used in nuclear bombs and warheads. Other projects include nuclear reactor safety studies; development of safe transport and storage systems for special nuclear material including plutonium and uranium; radioactive waste disposal techniques and site studies; pulsed power research; vertical axis wind turbine research; and fossil fuel and geothermal energy research.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Onsite soil and groundwater contaminated with various chemical and radiological contaminants resulting from historical waste management and disposal practices.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $27,404,000

Remediation of environmental conditions at Sandia National Laboratories/New Mexico has been initiated as a result of a RCRA permit issued by EPA which includes corrective action requirements.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at Sandia National Laboratories/New Mexico total $17.8 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $28.4 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

RFI activities at Sandia National Laboratories/New Mexico were initiated as a result of corrective action requirements in a RCRA permit issued by EPA. A total of 219 sites are being addressed for cleanup. Most sites are being cleaned up under a RCRA permit originally issued by EPA, and now by the State of New Mexico.

In FY 96, 29 voluntary corrective measures were completed. Twenty-four No Further Action requests were also submitted to the regulatory authorities. Two RFI reports and 53 site closures were completed. Other significant programs included completion of an Environmental Assessment for the Environmental Restoration Project, development of a Document of Understanding with the State and EPA, permitting of a Temporary Unit and design of a Corrective Management Action Unit, completion of the Land Use Project, and streamlining of the baseline plan for projection completion.

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ROSS COMPLEX

Vancouver, Clark County, Washington

Office: Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

Size: 250 acres (0.4 square mile)

NPL Status: Placed on the NPL on November 21, 1989. Deleted from NPL on September 23, 1996.

Mission: The Ross Complex, in operation since the late 1930s, acts as BPA's central control center for the transmission of electricity throughout the Pacific Northwest. The complex also acts as a research and testing, maintenance, construction, operations and waste handling facility for BPA.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Soil contamination due to historical disposal of PCB-laden capacitors; potential solvent contamination of groundwater.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $0

Progress in Reaching Interagency Agreement

DOE, EPA Region X, and the State of Washington executed an Interagency Agreement (IAG) for the Ross Complex site on May 1, 1990. The agreement served as a framework for conducting remedial activities in accordance with CERCLA Section 120 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals Involved in Each Interagency Agreement

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration under the IAG total $0 million for FY 97 and $0 million for FY 98.

Public Comments Regarding Interagency Agreements

No new public comments regarding the IAG were received in FY 96.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies

The RI/FS scope of work was completed and submitted to EPA Region X and the State of Washington on March 15, 1990. The RI/FS work plan was submitted to all parties on June 7, 1991. It was reviewed and approved by EPA and the state. Phase I of the RI field work was completed in September 1991. Field work for Phase II of the RI was completed in August 1992.

In an agreement with EPA and the state, the site was divided into two Operable Units (OUs). OU A addresses surface soil contamination, and OU B addresses below-surface contamination, principally groundwater.

No further actions were required in FY 96.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

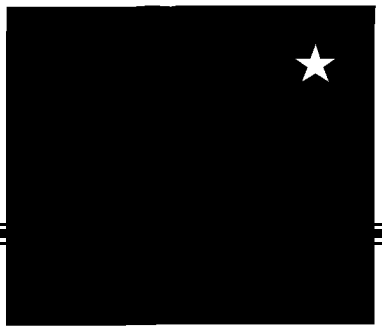
The RI report for OU A suggested that contaminant concentrations found in the soils at the Ross Substation, Capacitor Test Lab and Wood Pole Storage Area, East may pose an unacceptable risk of occupational exposure to carcinogens. Remediation of Ross Substation and the Capacitor Test Lab was accomplished by removing polychorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated surface soil in January 1994. Onsite bioremediation of contaminated surface soils from the Wood Pole Storage Area was initiated during the summer of 1994 and was completed on January 8, 1996.

In addition, the results of the RI for OU A indicated that certain contaminant concentrations in seven individual waste units exceeded soil cleanup levels promulgated under the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act. BPA undertook independent actions at these seven locations consisting of excavation and disposal of surface soils. These removal actions were begun on June 15, 1992 and were completed on July 6, 1992.

Based on the draft RI report for OU B, it was demonstrated that the residual occurrence of limited volatile organics in the groundwater did not constitute an onsite or offsite risk to human health. Groundwater monitoring will be required as part of EPA's 5-year follow-up program. The last groundwater analysis conducted in August 1995 showed that for all monitoring wells tested, contaminants of concern were below maximum contaminant levels.

Cleanup of the Capacitor Test Lab, initiated in January 1994, is now complete. Installation of a multilayer cap over the Fog Chamber Dump was completed on October 19, 1994. Contaminated soil from the Wood Pole Storage Area was excavated in the summer of 1994, and treatment onsite utilizing enhanced bioremediation was completed in FY 96. Removal of PCB-contaminated soil from the Ross Substation was accomplished in January 1994. The cleanup or removal of the substation capacitor yard soil and the replacement of PCB equipment were completed on October 23, 1995. This PCB removal was the last of the remediation activities initiated under the RODs.

Final Remedial Action Reports certifying that all conditions of the RODs have been satisfied were accepted by EPA in April 1995 (for OU B) and January 1996 (for OU A). EPA published a *Notice of Deletion from the National Priorities List* for the Ross Complex in the September 23, 1996 Federal Register (FR, Vol. 61, No. 185, p. 49690).



HOE CREEK
Gillette, Campbell County, Wyoming

Office: Federal Energy Technology Center

Size: 80 acres (0.1 square mile)

Mission: This facility, which is not owned by DOE, was used to investigate process and environmental parameters of underground coal gasification technology.

Overview of Environmental Conditions: Elevated levels of benzene and phenols in an onsite coal seam aquifer situated about 180 feet beneath the surface. The contaminants have migrated onto private property adjacent to the site.

CERCLA/RCRA Remediation Funding in FY 96: $3,732,000

The Hoe Creek Site is not on the NPL. As a result of the low Hazard Ranking Score, the site was classified as Site Evaluation Accomplished, and no further remedial action is planned by EPA unless additional contaminants are discerned.

Specific Cost Estimates and Budgetary Proposals

Funds budgeted for environmental restoration at Hoe Creek total $1.3 million of appropriated funding for FY 97 and $0.95 million for FY 98 according to the request in the President's Budget.

Progress in Conducting Remedial Actions

During FY 96, monitoring of the groundwater quality across the site continued, a 9-month field demonstration of air sparging was conducted at the Hoe Creek II area, and construction was completed in preparation for a 6-month demonstration of air sparging in the Hoe Creek III area. Groundwater monitoring was performed through an Interagency Agreement with the Omaha District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The air sparging demonstration was performed by EG&G TSWV, Inc., which is evaluating and preparing a report on the Hoe Creek II field demonstration. Initial results indicate that the air sparging reduced the benzene and phenol concentrations by 80 and 60 percent, respectively. As a consequence, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality is considering the technology as a viable cleanup option for the site. Current plans are to complete construction of the final cleanup of the Hoe Creek II area in the summer of 1997 and begin the anticipated 1 to 2 year operation in the fall. In addition, the Hoe Creek III air sparging demonstration will be completed and plans will be prepared for construction and final cleanup of the Hoe Creek area.

EPA directed DOE to work with the State of Wyoming to determine any site cleanup requirements. This work continues under a cleanup agreement between DOE and the state signed in August 1993.